LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE SENT TO THE MAYOR-MANY MEN TO BE IN THE PARADE-BRAVE

GRAND MARSHAL The preparations for the great parade which will take place in connection with the Grant Monument dedication are going forward steadily, and it is believed that there will be more men in line and more organizations represented than the committee er General Dodge's staff, which was anaunced in his first order, is composed as follows Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal A. Noel Blakeman, chief of staff: Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., adjutant-general; Captain John A Johnston, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Willtam Cary Sanger, N. G. N. Y., inspector-general

and General T. F. Rodenbough, special aid. General Porter said that General Dodge had been chosen grand marshal because he is one of the oldest living corps commanders who served under General Grant in the Army of the Tennessee, and a resident of New-York City.

General Dodge was for a long time closely identified with General Grant's campaigns, and since the death of General Sherman he has been President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was born in Putnamville, Danvers, Mass., April 12, 1831. He began to work when he was ten years old. He drove a butcher's cart, sold vegetables and fruit in Salem and worked in his father's book store. During this period he found time to fit himself for college and in 1846 he entered Norwich University, of Vermont, taking the military and scientific course, and was graduated as civil engineer in 1850. 1851 he was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in making surveys for that road. and later became an engineer on the Rock Island road. He continued to work in his calling until 1854, when he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. There he established banking house which is now the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, of which his brother is president.

General Dodge was active in the organization of the Iowa State militia, and in recognition of his services the War Department offered him a captaincy in the regular service, which he declined. At the outbreak of the war he organized a regiment and entered the volunteer service as a colo-nel. At the battle of Pine Ridge he commanded a brigade. Three horses were killed and a fourth wounded under him. Although he was also periously wounded he remained in command of his brigade until the end of the battle.

On November 15 General Grant assigned General Dodge to the command of the Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He organized the freedmen into regiments and raised the 1st Alabama Cavalry, composed of refugees from that State. His services were recognized by General Grant, who sent the following note from Vicksburg to General Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Army

"General: I would very respectfully recommend for gallant and meritorious services, and for extreme fitness for command, corresponding to the increased rank, the following promotions, to wit: Brigadler-General Grenville M. Dodge, to be Major-General of Volunteers." General Dodge also saw service on the frontier,

against the Indians, and was relieved of his com-mand at his urgent request on May 1, 1866. His resignation was accepted on May 30, 1866. In the bill for placing a certain number of generals of volunteers in the Regular Army for life, General Grant selected General Dodge as the head of the list of major-generals of volunteers to be made major-generals in the Regular Army. Upon leav-ing the Army Governor Kirkwood sent to General Dodge the following letter, received by him from the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton: "Dear Sir: My own high estimate of the services, ability and distinguished merit of General Dodge has been repeatedly declared by many official acts, and now add the assurance of my personal esteem for as a gallant soldier and patriotic citizen."

Schools in all parts of the State have applied for places in line, and it is expected that the occusion will bring out the largest parade of cadets and schoolboys that has ever taken place in New-York.

schoolboys that has ever taken place in New-York. It is hoped that there will be a parado of the complete National Guard of the State of New-York, and that the people may have an oppertunity to see them in line with the Pennsylvania troops, who will be here in large numbers.

The National Guard of New-Jersey will probably be represented by the list Regimer, from Newark, Colonel Edward A. Campbell; 2d Regimen, from Paterson, Colonel S. V. S. Muzzy; 3d Regimen, from Elizabeth, Colonel Benjamin A. Lee, 4th Regiment, Jersey City, Colonel H. H. Abernethy; the Essex Troop, from Newark, Capitain Frederick Freikurlayren, and the Orango Galling Gun Compaty, Capitain William L. Fish.

President McKhiley and Vice-President Hobatt have within to Mayor Strong accepting invitations to be present, and acceptances have been received from most of the diplomatic corps. The marine parade will be one of the chief features of the celebration.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S ANNIVERSARY.

EXERCISES AT HEADQUARTERS TO CELEBRATE

THE LANDING OF ITS PIRST SOLDIERS HERE. The opening meeting of a three-days' celebration of the seventcenth anniversary of the landing of the Salvation Army in this country was held last

night at the army headquarters, in West Fourteenth-st. Commissioner Railton and seven Salva-tion Army soldiers came to New-York from England seventien years ago and began the work which has since grown so rapidly. The meeting last night was in the nature of a preliminary one. The principal meeting will be

preliminary one. The principal meeting will be held to-morrow evening. Commander Booth Tucker was not present last night, and Adjutant Ludgate led the exercises, which consisted of the singing of hymns and the giving of short testimonials by those who had been converted through the efforts of the Salvation Army.

Adjutant Ludgate said that when he joined the Salvation Army, fifteen years ago, the members were often greeted with revolver shots in the sirects. Now that was changed.

WEEKS DROPPED, IT IS REPORTED. The quarterly meeting of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, in Hackensack, was held last evening. It is said that the church trustees discussed the disappearance of the former superintendent of the Sunday-school, Nelson M. Weeks. The latter was a trustee of the church. His name had been mentioned in connectioned with the strange death of Almee Smith in a Third-ave, hotel. It is reported that Mr. Weeks was dropped as a trustee last evening, and that a new trustee will be present at the meeting of the Board to-proceed evening.

### A YOUNG GIRL ROBBED.

Miss Amanda Peterson, seventeen years old, living with her parents in Edgewater, N. J., was attacked by a negro while walking along the river road between Fort Lee and Edgewater on Friday evening. She attends a private school in New-York, and returned to Fort Lee on the 7:15 train on Friday evening. When she was about a mile from her a negro sprang out from behind a tree and grabbed her satchel, which contained her purss. The attack was so sudden that the young woman The attack was so sudden that the young woman was knocked down. When she got up she ran home. The authorities were informed. Special Watchman Michael Rilay, of the Fort Lee Ferry Company, noticed the negro crossing the ferry to New-York and when an alarm was sounded he selephoned to the New-York side of the ferry, and the girl identified him as her assailant. He said he was C. L. Whitpile, of No. 22! West Forty-nith-st. was C. L. Whitpile, of No. 22! West Forty-nith-st. this city. Judge Tracey committed him to the county jall in Hackensack.

### A DINNER FOR DEAN ASHLEY.

Nearly a hundred guests were seated last night around the tables at the dinner given by the Delta Chi Fraternity for Clarence D. Ashley, in honor of his accession to the Deanship of the New-York University Law School. William Steele Grey presided as toastmaster, and the coasts covered an unusually large variety of subjects. They were as follows: "Our Honored Guest," A. Judson Hyatt, and response by Dean Ashley; "Arbitration," Daniel "The Lawyer's Duty to Society, B. Chamberiain; "The Lawyer's Duty to Society. Thomas Gilleran; "Women at the Bar," A. Lewis. The University Council." David Banks; Cht." J. Francis Tucker; "The Greater New-York," J Sylvester Jones: The Republic of Cuba." Gon-zalo de Quesada. "The New-York Chapter." Charles E. Travis, and "The Starving Lawyer." Alfred E.

# Hood's

delicate digestive erganism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## NOW WITHOUT A RIVAL!

### No Remedy to Compare with Paine's Celery Compound.

Read the Really Wonderful Experience of Rev. Dr. Bailey and His Good Wife, and the Indorsements of Other Eminent Divines.



influential church in South Baltimore, that every truth-seeker should read carefully.

Every disheartened sick person and every man or woman who has lost faith in the remedies he or she has tried because none of them has done any good-every one who is sick ought to be cheered up and filled with new hope and determination by the letter written by the Rev. William T. Bailey, pastor of the Curtis Bay Church, the most influential church in South Baltimore. On March 31, 1896, the Baltimore Sun, under

On March 31, 1896, the Ealtimore Sun, under display headlines, published the following news of Rev. Mr. Bailey's affliction:
"Rev. Wm. T. Bailey, paster of the Curtis Bay Baptist Church, was paralyzed in the tongue while preaching Sunday night, and lost the power of speech. The congregation was at once dismissed, and Dr.—was called. He said Mr. Bailey was suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration caused by hard study and overwork, and that he must have rest and quiet." The whole city was shocked. The papers soon began to record an improvement.

On April 13, 1896, the following open letter was addressed to the proprietors of Paine's celery compound:

outh Baltimore, Md., April 13, 1896. South Baitimore, Md., April 10, 1930.

Messrs. Wells, Richardson & Co.,
Gentlemen:—I was taken very ill while preaching Easter Sunday night. My doctor could not help me, so I discharged him and began to use Paine's celery compound with crushing effect. I will not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine in the world. Law I will not hesitate to am, cine in the world. I am, Fraternally, William T. Bailey.

Later in the year the proprietors of this wonderful remedy received still another letter from
Dr. Bailey, as follows:
Gentlemen.—I propose to do what I can to let
people know of your Paine's celery compound,
the medicine that has done me so much good,
I shall in my own way, in speaking of my rapid
and great improvement from the pulpit, give, as
is justly due, tribute to Paine's celery compound.
I married, six years ago, Miss Lillie B. Dunnavant, a lady well known in social life, the niece I married six years ago, Miss Lillie B. Dunna-vant, a lady well known in social life, the niesco of Capt. Robert F. Lewis, U. S. navy. During the whole six years she has been an involid, suffering from hysteria, laughing, crying and screaming, so that she could be heard for squares. I had a great deal of trouble and ex-pense. Eighteen doctors have, first and last,

TEES ANXIOUS ABOUT THE OTHERS.

that happened within twenty-four hours, in which the breaking of axles seriously blocked traffic. Mr.

Berri regards it as rather significant that the acci-dents should have been almost exactly similar in

haracter, the axies breaking off close to the wheels

When the Pullman Company furnished the axles, they said they were the best objainable and made,

Mr. Berri thinks by the Cambria Iron Works

They are of steel, and hitherto there has been to

Mr. Berri thinks by the Cambra first. They are of steel and hitherto there has been to basis for surpicion that poor judgment had been used in using this style of an axic. Now the subject will receive a searching investigation.

It was suggested to Mr. Berri yesterday that the fact that axics broks on the forward trucks of the cars, through which the electricity is applied for the motive power for switching the trains, was evidence that the additional strain imposed by the cog wheel twisting on the axics may have and something to do with the breaking of the axics. This phase of the question will also have a rigid investigation.

The Brooklyn trustees having in hand the question of compensation to be exacted from the clevated and trolley companies for the privilege of crossing the Bridge met in special meeting yesterday noon at the City Hall. President Berri had not been able to secure adequate data with reference to how many additional hands would be required under the proposed new scheme, and it was decided under the proposed new scheme, and it was decided to postpone the meeting until formorrow at the same time and place.

THE STOCK QUOTATION QUESTION.

The general belief in Wall Street is that before

the present contract expires, on June 30, a new

contract will be entered into between the New

York Stock Exchange and the Gold and Stock

Telegraph Company, which is the subsidiary com-pany of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

pany of the design contract terminable on short

notice, and will provide that a ticker shall be

placed in no office except with the approval of the

Exchange. In this way, it seems to be thought,

the quotations can be kept from the bucket-shops.

from the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Ex-

Watson & Gibson said yesterday in their letter

to customers, General Thomas L. Watson, the head

of the firm, being vice-president of the Consolidated

Exchange:
"The Stock Exchange gave notice to the Gold

and Stock Telegraph Company to-day that it would

not renew the quotation privileges on June 30. This

opens up the question, and it will be interesting to

is also a desire to withhold the quotations

It is likely that the Pullman Palace Car Company

Here is a letter from the pastor of the most attended her, and one bottle of Paine's celery compound has done her more good than all of the other medicine. She and I are together using Paine's celery compound, and I will with pleasure let you know the result.

Fraternally, William T. Bailey. Baltimore, May 18, 1896.

Baltimore, May 18, 1800.

Wells, Richardson & Co.,
Gentlemen:—It is impossible for me to express
the emotions of my heart on the great good Mrs.
Balley and I have derived from the use of
Paine's celery compound. I am a new man.
We have taken together eight bottles, and I wish
to continue its use. The people of my church
are very kind to the poor, and I have given to
some of the poor money with which to purchase
the medicine. You may use my name if you
wish and I will with pleasure answer all comthe medicine. You may use my name if you wish and I will with pleasure answer all communications sent me. I believe the remedy is the best in the world.

Yours very truly.
William T. Balley.
Paster Curtis Bay Baptist Church.

A few weeks ago there was published a testimonial of the great virtue of Paine's celery compound from Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Lt. D., the eminent Presbyterian preacher of New-York City. Rev. Dr. Meek, editor of the Central Methodist, recently wrote an open letter, telling that Paine's celery compound had worked a remarkable cure in his case. And last month the great temperance evangelist, Francis Murphy, told the public how Paine's celery compound had been a blessing in his family.

These are a few among thousands.

Every one knows conscientious, charitable persons who are too busy, more often too procrastinating, to save their health from going to pieces, and find it easier to help others than themselves.

and find it easier to be such persons fill up the army of brown.

Such persons fill up the army of brown.

Every one in this spring time needs to purify the blood and regulate the nerves. Carry home to-day—not by and by—a bottle of Paine's celery compound. Cure nervousness, neuralgia, and compound this spring. You can now put your this spring. You can now put your has been so of Paine's rheumatism this spring. You can now put your health on a sound basis by means of Paine's celery compound. Charity should now begin at home. Attend to

your own health and that of your family.

Paine's celery compound is within the reach of every family where there is a member afflicted by any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. It cures permanently and rapidly.

It must be distinguished from all other remediate.

TO WATCH BRIDGE CAR AXLES. Cold and Stock's capital of \$4,000,000, which is equal to \$240,000 a year.

TWO BREAKS IN ONE DAY MAKE THE TRUS-

### ORGANIZING THE TAILORS.

WHEN THAT IS DONE, THEIR LEADERS SAY, THE MEN WILL NOT WORK FOR THE

WAGES NOW PAID. A mass meeting of tailors was held in Walhalla

It is likely that the Pullman Palace Car Company will be called upon to make plain to the Trustees of the Brocklyn Bridge that the axles used in the cars which they have furnished the Bridge are what they were represented to be, namely, the best axles in the world. President Berri and Chief Engineer Martin had their attention called to the possible in-feriority of these axles by the brace of accidents that he coared, within twenty four hours, in which Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and the hall was packed with a dense and perspiring crowd. The officers of the Brotherhood feared that the cialists might try to break up the meeting, as hav did the previous one, and so they sent to the lifteen blueconts were stationed in and about the tairs or in the hall entrance, as they were ache hall, but they were scared by the presence of the police and created no trouble.

William Cohen, the business agent of the Brother. bood, said that the object of the meeting was not to agiliate strikes, but theroughly to reorganize the tailors. About 5,000 have been enrolled up to the present time, and in a few weeks it is thought that the work will be completed. A new scale of wages will then be submitted to the clothing manufacturers. The contractors who employ the tailers are ready to meet them to confer on the readjustment of the wage scale, as they believe that a niform rate of pay will largely do away with the cops which have sprung up on the East Side with-tithe last year.

The leaders of the Brotherhood will do everything avoid a strike, they say, but they insist that e, they may, but they insist that of continue to work for the wages

ANOTHER SILK MILL STRIKE.

Sixty or more weavers in Reiling, David & Schoen's slik factory, on the Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken, went out on strike yesterday, it is said, because the management recently discharged several employes who took part in th strike of a few weeks ago and took on new hands The firm alleged that the old employes lost their places through incompetency, and would not rein

When the strike was declared vesterday, severa men gathered near the mill to prevent the new hands from going to work. Several men and women were set upon as they were preparing to go to

### IDA MGRAW SAFE AT HOME.

opens up the question, and it will be interesting to notice how the Stock Exchange will be able to increase its business by refusing free and quick quotations to the public. The Consolidated Exchange is in the field, and will send out instantly all its quotations to every individual in the United States, and, if allowed, will put a ticker in every public and private house in the United States. "The Western Union owns the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and traders sold Western Union stock down on the ticker news. The Gold and Stock will probably be able to take care of itself. Nobody has a patent right on speculative business in this country. The Gold and Stock will not go out of business."

The Gold and Stock Company is leased to the Western Union for ninety-nine years. The Western Union guarantees 5 per cent dividends on the Ida McGraw, the fifteen-year-old girl who mysteriously disappeared from East Orange last Sun-day, and who was supposed to have gone away with S. Carl Downs, of No. 199 William-st. East Orange, has returned home. She was with friends living a short distance out of Paterson, and she corroborated Downs's story in all particulars. She says that he took her to the Erie station in Newsays that he took her to the Erie station in New-ark, gave her \$2 and put her on a train for Pater-son. When her friends with whom she was visit-ing raw in the papers that she was supposed to have gone away with Downs, they urged her to go home at once, but for some days she refused to do so. At last she yielded to their wishes, and went home on Friday night. Downs also returned on Friday night. RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT MORTON'S BELIEF IN THE SUPERNATURAL.

HE FINDS NO DIFFICULTY IN RECONCILING IT

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Allow me to express with all possible courtesy my dissent, both as a man of science and a professor of religion, from the sentiments embodied in the article on "Religion and Science" in your

In the first place, as a man of science I would protest against the suggestion that the methods and conclusions of science are in any way inconsistent with the acceptance of the supernatural.
What is the supernatural in the view of science except that for which nothing that we know or have deduced in the way of law or the observable succession of phenomena will account? In other words, any inexplicable phenomenon, until an explanation is discovered, is supernatural, i. e., beyond the application of what we call natural law. The rainbox was a supernatural phenomenon prior to its explanation, and in my opinion the hatching of a chicken from an egg is just as much beyond the reach of our present scientific knowledge as to its cause and origin as the restoration of vitality to a dead body.

Unless, then, the man of science is assumed to believe his knowledge to be final and complete (which I am confident all men of science will disavow), it is not reasonable to assert that to him anything claimed by enlightened believers in historic religion as the foundation of their belief is inconsistent with a strict adherence to the methods and results of scientific study. In other words, the man of science studies the phenomena which are within the ever-enlarging range of his powers of perception and deduction, and he would be simply abandoning the methods of his own subject if he went beyond this range to deny the existence of that which is outside of his present

To make my meaning plain, I had best take a concrete case. The man of true science, as I understand him, is not and certainly need not be an atheist. Without pretending to know how the that it is eternal or created itself. He is therefore entirely at liberty to assume, as the only remaining hypothesis, a creator, who must certainly

of which from gravitation to thought has he made to-day than did the first man by what means the sun reaches out through millions of miles of space and he'ds the planets to their orbits, and the same is true of every other form of force. We only know that, judging from their effects, these forces are omnipresent throughout the universe, emnipotent as controlling everything and omnistient as adapting their influences to the ever-chang

omnipotent as controlling everything and omniscient as adapting their influences to the ever-changing configurations of the bodies on which they act. What is more, the man of science sees that these forces in the past have acted in the direction of an evolution from the lower to the higher physically, intellectually, morally.

In view of all this what more consistent with the methods of sound scientific induction than the foundation of an hypothesis that the supernatural creator of the universe was and is the supernatural but immenent source of the past and present forces of the universe? The man of science of course, will not claim that he knows this in the way that he knows that an unsupported weight will fall to the ground, but he can accept this hypothesis as freely as he does that of the luminiferous ether and proceed with his investigations of phenomena and their relations as freely in the presence of this supernatural final cause as he can proceed in his investigations of the phenomena of light in the presence of the hardly less transcendental hypothesis of the luminiferous ether with its supermaterial properties.

The conflict between science and religion only arises when one party or the other transcends his own limitations and assumes a knowledge which he does not possess. Thus, when the closy claimed that facis of science were laught by the Hible, and denounced these who said that the carth's motion and not the sun's caused day and night, because the Bible taught the contrary, a conflict resulted whose consequences were most diastrous. So, again, when certain men of science assumed that because they could not find in the range of science such was possible, they likewise went beyond their controlling limits in pacing ignorance as a foundation for conclusion, and another conflict was deviced.

In the words, however, of John Fiske in that developed.

controlling limits in pacing ignorance as a toundation for conclusion, and another conflict was developed. In the words, however, of John Fiske in that admirable little book, "The Destiny of Man," p. 180 of the twenty-second edition. "The materialistic assumption that there is no such state of things" (a future life), "and that the life of the soul accordingly ends with the life of the body, is perhaps the most colossal instance of baseless assumption that is known to the history of philosophy."

The past conflicts of science and religion have been fought over errors on one side or the other arising from dognatism on each side as to matters outside of its own range of knowledge, and in my opinion, in place of an inevitable conflict in the future, we have reason to look for a gradually developed and perfect agreement as each comes nearer the truth by extension of knowledge. In the eloquent words with which Mr. Fiske concludes the book above referred to "the future is lighted for us with the radiant colors of hope. Strife and serrow shall disappear. Pence and love shall rest supreme. The dream of poets, the lesson of priest and prophet, the inspiration of the great musician is confirmed in the light of modern knowledge; and as we gird ourselves up for the work of life we may look forward to the time when in the truest sense the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever, King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

HENRY MORTON, Ph. D. Profident Stevens Institute of Technology. March 14, 189.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON BOOKS. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM OPPOSE: THE CHANGES MADE BY THE DINGLEY BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I trust that the citizens who have at heart the Hierary and art interests of the country can depend upon the co-operation of The Tribune in opposing certain changes in the tariff which are now proposed under the Dingley bill, changes which will bring very serious burdens upon librarians, instructors, students and the book-reading and art-loving public generally

For a generation or more, since the framing of the tariff act of 1962, the libraries of the country, which were duly incorporated for public purposes, as colleges, have been at liberty to import, free of duty, books required for the use of their readers, This privilege it is now proposed to cancel, and if the Dingley bill becomes law the libraries are to pay duty at the rate of E per cent on all publications imported by them,

It is also the case that Mr. Dingley's bill proposes to place duty upon all books printed mora than twenty years back, a class of publications which has for a generation or more been excepted

The ground for such exception, from a protectionist's point of view, has been the fact that the sale of the books could in no way interfere with or compete with the interests of American manufacturers or of American workingmen. It has been assumed that it was to the interest of the community to secure as large importations as possible of rare books and of books having a higher educational value, and that no American producers could be interested in having a tax of 25 per cent imposed upon the importation, for instance, of a 1621 folio Shakespeare.

On the same general ground that there could be no material interference with American industries, it was decided in the Windows.

On the same general ground that there could be no material interference with American industries, it was decided in the Wisson bill to except from duty books printed in foreign languages, including, of course, the texts of the classies. This exception has proved of material service to the scholars and the instructors of the country.

It is difficult to understand what class of citizens has been interested in planning for the special taxation now proposed. The publishers, booksellers, authors, artists and others interested in literature and art are certainly opposed to any such change. The gain to the Treasury of the Nation can be slight as compared with the very serious burdens placed upon the higher educational interests of the community.

The publishers are doing what may be practicable to bring to the attention of Congress and of the general public the nature of the change now proposed, and the librarians are also preparing similar protests. We trust that in these efforts we can rely upon the co-operation of a paper like The Tribunc, whose interest in literature and in art has always been so important and whose influence upon the counsels of the Republican party is at this time so considerable.

SEPCURIC DUTY ON PICTURES PROPOSED.

A SPECIFIC DUTY ON PICTURES PROPOSED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I destre to suggest, as a substitute for the

proposed duty of 25 per cent ad valorem imposed by the Dingley Tariff bill on oil and water-color paintings a specific duty of \$100 on oil paintings and \$50 on water-color paintings. The argument in favor of this change may be briefly stated thus: A specific duty would at once exclude from this market the avalanche of fraudulent and trashy works with which this country has been deluged, to the detriment of our own art and artists. It would not exclude a single picture of any educational value, but, on the contrary, it would furnish a certain guarantee of the actual value of imported pictures. The mass of pictures under the new law will be invoiced so low that the imposition of a duty of 25

per cent ad valorem will not materially affect the quantity or quality of those imported. This cheap art, which would be excluded by a specific duty, competes with the products of our American artists and deprives them of a market for their The vast development of art in the old countries of Europe entails an enormous produc tion of sketches, studies and pictures, executed with the greatest facility and possessing more or less merit, which can be had in the studios of Euro-

less merit, which can be had in the studios of European art centres for a trifling consideration. These are imported and sold here at prices which would be ruinous to the native workman striving to produce meritorious works.

We have a body of artists in this country capable of good things, as is proved by their work on the new Congressional Library in Washington and other public and private buildings; by the exhibition of collections in our clubs and galleries, comparing favorably with the best foreign pictures that come to us. Despite the pressure of hard times, the competition of foreign works, lack of appreciation of our own processing circumstances, our artists have maintained a high standard. They have worked with enthusiasm. The artists have suffered but American art has not languished, and is to-day on a higher plane than ever before in our history. This is mainly due to the courage and ability of the artists themselves, and in a minor degree to the taste and liberality of those Americans who purchase intelligently the product of Americans tudios. Of these there is a constantly increasing number, and if the ruinous competition of the European surplus could be stopped there is no question of the dawn of a hetter era in our artists history.

The Lotos Club, March 20, 1887.

COMPRESSED, AIR MOTORS

COMPRESSED-AIR MOTORS. THE CITIZEN'S INTEREST IN THEM AS A SYSTEM OF TRACTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Referring to your interesting article of yes terday on compressed-air motors, like the vast majority, I presume, of our citizens, I have no inter est in the stock of the enterprising company which has so successfully experimented with them; but , what traveller (and all Americans are travellers) has not a personal interest, apart from a financia traction which will do away with the various evils you enumerate as inseparable from the cable and tralley (especially the underground trolley), and will, at the same time, end the cruelty to animals so frequently involved in the use of the horse car, as well as uttoriy abolish the steam locomotive's grimy, stiffing clouds of smoke and soot and the

flery particles, which, getting into the eye, cause so much suffering, and, at times, entail blindness? And what observant resident of New-York has not a commanding interest in methods that will relegate to the limbo of an outrun past the substifted, if not crazy, plank platform for the side walk, and the successive pittalis, between the curb-stones on each side, which so constantly impede and menace the pedestrian and the driver? This and menace the pedestrian and the condition of affairs inevitably results from our present modes of traction and, it is understood, would be greatly intensified, and, in fact, become a would be greatly exercing easing magnitude if the

and permanent institution.

A still greater evil, physiciaus and experts in sanitation tell us, would result from the constant excevation in our streets attendant on the indefinite increase of underground operations—viz. That the pollution of the atmosphere from the exposure of the subsoil would be so great as to breed malaria and typhoid or other fevers to a degree very dances.

and typhoid or other fevers to a degree very dangerous to the community.

Every resident of our crowded city is, willy nilly converned in a system of traction which places the propelling power of the vehicles employed in it entirely above the ground surface, and, furthermore, assigns each vehicle its own store of power, thus preventing the exasperating blocks—so that to many an important engagement—incident to all other surface systems. It is devoutly to be hoped, then, that the question of comparative cost of plant and maintenance may be demonstrated in favor of this most desirable new agency in travel, and that the compressed-air motor be adopted on all our roads—particularly our daily and hourly-used urban and suburban ones—and its promoters, on every ground of public and personal interest, should have the benefit of all the influence that can be exerted in their behalf.

A. J. BLOOR.

SOME OF THE "VICTORIES" OF PEACE. FACTS IN HISTORY BROUGHT UP APROPOS OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Sir: The finances and some other matters being on the way to settlement, the arbitration treaty cultivating the rocky soil of Connecticut one hun-dred and forty years before Uncle Sam was born, and their descendants are multitudinously doing the same thing now, I feel a sort of grandfatherly interest in the welfare of that amiable and too generous young personage. Peace bath her victories-and among them I have

seen the former north apex of the State of Maine assume the present appearance of a truncated cone. assume the present appearance of a truncated cone. The steamer Caroline was cut out in an American port, and with her living freight sent over Niagara Falls. One of the murderers, being arrested on American soil, was set free by what the English newspapers called "a jury of Quikers." Peace took hold of "Fifty-four forty or fight," and victoriously sellenged it to all degrees. The Clayton Bullered it to all degrees. The Clayton Bullered it to all degrees are to be a sellenged it to all degrees. The Clayton Bullered its to all degrees are to be a sellenged in the sellenged it to all degrees are to be a sellenged in the sellenged collapsed it to 49 degrees. treaty was observed by one party in good faith, by the other party only when it suited their convenience. As a treaty is such a little thing between friends. Peace had no occasion to say anything. The Alabama treaty resulted this way: Two evenly matched rivals were engaged in business. One of them destroyed the commercial machinery of the other and took the whole trade. On being brought to book Peace decided that only the machinery de-

to book Peace decided that only the machinery de-stroyed must be paid for. I wonder how many hundred millions Uncle Sam has paid in freight and passage to the wrongdoer in consequence of his hostile act. Native-born American seals, marked by nature as the exclusive property of the United States Gov-ernment as visibly as a branded army mule, going out to pasture and returning to nurse their native American young—I am unable to express in my mother tongue the result of this victory of Peace. I am obliged to say "Huan fuit"; and Uncle Sam owes \$40,000 for daring even to attempt to save his property from destruction.

I am oblined to say owes \$40,000 for daring even to attempt to save as property from destruction.

In the economy of the universe it seems appropriate for Right to be always on the scaffold. When I listen to the accents of our great orators charming never so wisely, in favor of more victories of Peace in the next five years, I am reminded of the raying of the sacred writer of the speech of Cataphas that 'he spake not of himself' 'I is expedient for us that one man should die for the people' and Peace has evidently selected Urcle Sam for the victim. He will take hold of his hot end of the poker good-naturedly, as he did when he paid \$2.60000 for fictitious damages on property not worth \$3.00,000 in fee simple.

Eustis, Fla., March 13, 1857. S. H. MEAD.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM A SPECIALIST To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: That history of parties in your Inauguration

Number was a fine piece of work. This is especially true of the period from Pierce's Administra tion onward. I have gone over this ground several times in one connection and another, and know its difficulties. In my 'History of the Republican Party,' printed in a sort of de luxe style by a St. Party," printed in a sort of de luxe style by a St.
Louis publisher, last summer. I went over the
ground for the last forty or forty-five years, and in
a "History of American Political Parties," which
is stringly sinished now. I traverse the entire
political field from 1789 to 1897. Having some expertence in this line in this way, and in my weekly
signed articles on historical subjects in "The Sunday Globe-Democrat," I can appreciate the labor
which The Tribune writer has done so well. I congratulate him. CHARLES M. HARVEY.
"Globe-Democrat" Office, St. Louis, Mo., March II,
1897.

GARFIELD'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL To the Editor of The Tribune.

in that admirable supplement of March 4 you quote Timothy O. Howe as Garfield's Postmaster-General, instead of Thomas L. James. Howe was appointed by President Arthur to succeed James. who had resigned upon the death of Garfield. As an old neighbor and great admirer of the

martyred President, and now a resident of that little Jersey borough of which the distinguished ittle Jersey böröugh of which the distinguished ex-Postmaster-General is Mayor, and where he presides as chief magistrate with that same aminable dignity and ability as over the Postoffice Department at Washington, I venture to correct this little omission, which could only have been made insiderently.

B. B. BROWN. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

IT APPEALS TO PROGRESSIVE WOMEN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As I am in hearty sympathy with woman's work in all its branches, I have taken the keenest interest in The Woman's Page of The Tribune, and wish to extend my sincere congratulations to its editor for the clear and able way in which woman's work is presented. The excellence of this page commends it to all intelligent and progressive women. MRS. J. CLARENCE BURNS. President Woman's West End Republican Asso-New-York, March 18, 1897.

JOHN BROWN'S DAUGHTER. To the Editor of The Tribune

sity. Recently the house of Mrs. Anna Brown Adams, whose father gave his life for freedom at Harper's Ferry, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. Mrs. Adams, who is a widow with a family of growing children, is in sore need. Will not some of the thousands who hold John Brown's

name in grateful memory be moved to help his daughter for his sake?

Mrs. Adams's postoffice address is Petrolia, Humboldt County, Cal.

New-York, March 18, 1897.

"THE ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir; Permit me to express my appreciation of the brief but discriminating editorial in your paper of this morning on "The Attitude of the Powers." governments and nations is worthy of thorough consideration and propagation. My best wishes for abundant success in the attitude of The Tribune, Pittston, Penn., March 16, 1817.

THE DUTY ON STOCKINGS.

Sir: I am well satisfied it is not the intention of the present Administration to make the duties in the new tariff lower than the present Wilson bill. but if you will refer to Section 317, Schedule I, cotton stockings, hose and half hose, you will see that in two instances the proposed duties are lower than the existing. Stockings valued at \$150 per dozen and those valued at 33 per dozen under the proposed Dingley bill would be \$2.23\(\pm\) and \$4.35 per cost duty paid \$2.25 and \$4.50 per dozen.

This, you will observe, is 2½ cents and 15 cents per dozen more than proposed in the bill now pending. Our manufacturers' yarn will cost more under the new bill, while they will have less protection on these two lines than the Wilson bill gives. From the foregoing it would seem to me the foreign makers will control this market on cotton stockings to retail for 25 cents and 50 cents per pair. New-York, March 18, 1897. A. D. SALKELD,

#### COL. COCKERILL'S WILL DISPUTED.

HIS SISTER SAYS HE INTENDED TO LEAVE HER ALL HIS MONEY AND TO GET A DIVORCE FROM HIS WIFE.

Surrogate Arnold has denied an application made by Charles M. Beattle on behalf of Hetty C. Camp-bell, the wife of Dr. John Campbell, of Torresdale, and the sister and only near relative of the late Colonel John A. Cockerlil, to allow her to examine a large number of effects which on March 1 were in transit from Egypt, where Colonel Cockerill died last April. It is alleged that among these effects there is a will which makes Mrs. Campbell the sole legatee of the decedent, and also an assignment to Mrs. Campbell of an insurance policy of \$10,000. In the papers on which the application is based it is the papers on which the applications alleged that for some time before Colonel Cocker-ill's death he was estranged from his wife, and that he had instituted an action for absolute divorce

It will be remembered that three weeks after her husband's death Mrs. Cockerill married Walter Leinau in New-Jersey. A will executed in De-cember, 1888, in which Colonel Cockerill left all his possessions to his wife, was admitted to probate Mrs. Campbell said in the papers in which she applied to the Surrogate that at the time she knew nothing of the existence of the other will in her favor, or the assignment to her of the life insurance, which were among her brother's effects, and she alleged that if these effects and papers fell into the hands of Mrs. Leinnu before any one classaw them Mrs. Leinau might destroy them and

other evidence of their existence. Mrs. Campbell said in her affidavit that her brother informed her that in 1854 he had given his wife \$5,000, and that she had gone to Dakota to procure a divorce without a contest on his part. and she produced letters from her brother in which he said that he could not live with his wife, that he had "settled with her by paying her \$3,000 in gold, so that in the event of my death she will have no claim. My insurance," the Colonei wrote, "is also made out in your behalf." Mrs. Campbell also says that she has been informed by T. C.

ets also made cut in your behalf." Mrs. Campbell also says that she has been informed by T. C. Campbell, a lawyer of this city, that at the time of Colonel Cockerill's death divorce proceedings were pending in this city, brought by Campbell Inbehalf of Colonel Cockerill for an absolute divorce from his wife.

After Colonel Cockerill's death, Mrs. Campbell said, she requested Mrs. Cockeril, to give her certain of her brothers effects and to be allowed to examine the others, but Mrs. Cockerill shook her flat in her (Mrs. Campbell urred that there should be no delay in granting her application, so that she could have an inspection of the effects before they fell into the hands of Mrs. Leinau. The estate is valued at \$25,000.

Surrogate Arnold, although asked for an order to show cause on March i, did not decide the until yesterday. He said that there is in authority under which the order asked for can be granted. The will of the decedent." he says, "has been admitted to probate, and that proceeding closed by the entry of a decree thereon. The petitioner was duly cited to the probate proceeding, but made no opposition therete. If she has grounds now for a proceeding either to revoke such probate or to establish a later will, she must institute the same by proper petition and citation."

Surrogate that I open the probate of the old will is futile," said Mr. Beattle, "for what use would it be to me with the documents and the evidence in adverse hands? The only course in law was the course I took. My hands are tied in connection with the new will, but I have a different sort of a mine to explode in a different way."

### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

C. P. HUNTINGTON AT GALVESTON Galveston, Tex., March 39 -President Huntington

and a number of prominent officials of the South ern Pacific Railroad spent about two hours here to-day, examining the terminal facilities of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway. Th Southern Pacific, it is positively asserted has of-fered \$1,000,000 in 4 per cent Southern Pacific bonds for the La Porte road, which runs between here and Houston. The present indebtedness of this road is about \$1,300,000, and it has been in the hands of a receiver for a year. Efforts are now being made to adjust this indebtedness and transfer the made to adjust this indebtedness and transfer the property to the Southern Pacific at its offer. There is, however, opposition to the transfer on the part of some of the creditors of the La Porte road, and what the result of the negotiations will be is still in doubt. Mr. Huntingion and his party came down over the La Porte road and made a careful inspection of the property, but beyond declaring that it was in excedient shape they gave no indication of their intentions. The party returned to Houston at 250 o'clock this atternoon, and from there they will continue their journey westward to California.

WESTERN RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, March 20.-The Rock Island Railroad has made a proportionate lake and rail rate on through grain to the Atlantic seaboard from Kansas points o Chicago which is lower than the tariff authorized by the Western Freight Association. The Board of Administration held a meeting yesterday to consider the reduction, and, while no conclusion was reached, it is probable that the Rock Island's competitors will be allowed to meet the reduction east of the Missouri River.

The Grand Trunk, Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads are anxious to get an agreement with the Chicago-St. Paul lines relative to meeting the Canadian Pacific's proposed out on rates to the Kootenai mining district, in British Columbia, through its differential privilege, so as to enable the competitors of the Canadian Pacific to get a share of the business, which is expected to come with a rush when spring opens. A conference with that end in view was held yesterday by the officials of the Grand Trunk and Northwestern American lines. The Chicago roads hesitate to join in meet-ing the Canadian Pacific rates, because of the dan-ger of a rate war following in their territory.

THE BONDS TO BE REFUNDED.

The syndicate which J. Pierpont Morgan is organtzing to refund the New-York Central and Hudson River Ratiroad bonds is understood to be practically completed. It will include all the leading finan-cial houses here and several in Europe. The total of New-York Central bonds maturing up to 1905 is \$55,081,633, of which all bear ? per cent except \$9,732. 332 bearing 6 per cent, and \$11,000,000 bearing 6 per cent. There are also \$12,000,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 7 per cent bonds maturing in 1800, which bring the total up to \$87,081,633. If these bonds can be refunded at 3% per cent the annual saving will be about \$2,000,000.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ROAD IN NEW HANDS. Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 20.-The Ogdensburg and Lake Champiain Railroad will pass to-morrow from the control of the Central Vermont Railrond, which has held it under a lease for eleven years, into the hands of Charles Parsons, receiver,

BISHOP POTTER SOUGHT AS ARBITRATOR Rishop Potter has been requested by the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gasfittees to arbitrate the trouble between the association and the steamfitters in relation to the control of the thermostatic work in buildings. The Council of Mediation, of which Bishop Potter is chairman, will meet at the Bishop's house some evening this week. The plumbers and gastiters are indersed in their stand by the Board of Walking Delegates, while the Mason Builders' Association has declared that it balleves that the gastiters are right.

Sir: On a lonely mountain in Northern Califor

nia lives a hero's daughter, struggling with adver-

To the Editor of the Tribune.